his body with fatal effect.

fired five shots at him, two of which lodged

bomb was thrown. In the throng of traffic was an automobile with two occupants.

This was an exact replica of an automobile that was preceding the Minister's carriage. It was driven in between the carriage and the preceding automobile and then stopped suddenly, compelling M. de Plehve's carriage to stop too. As soon as the bomb was thrown the automobile disappeared and no trace of it has been found.

That the assassination was part of a widespread plot is indicated in the statement made by a moujik who was near the assassin when he was arrested. The moujik said: "A workman had just seized the murderer when the police rushed up and arrested him. The assassin exclaimed: 'That is nothing compared with what is to come. I am not the only one."

CONSTRRNATION IN THE CITY. The news of the tragedy spread rapidly

throughout the city and everywhere caused consternation.

Deputy Minister Durnovo has already assumed the duties of Minister of the In-

Baron Budherg communicated the news of the murder to the Czar.

Contrary to the accounts of witnesses who say the Minister's body was torn to pieces, it was officially stated this afternoon that the post mortem examination of the remains showed no wounds on the body, except that the lower jaw was broken. Death was attributed to shock.

The Marquis Vassand, who was returning from the station, having been to Gatchina, says that De Plehve was thrown on his back by the explosion and that there was little blood. His hand still held a paper that he had been reading. DE PLEHVE ANTICIPATED IT.

Gen. Bogdanovitch, an old friend of M. de Plehve, relates that the Minister last evening saw his wife and son off on a holiday, which they were to spend on his estate on the Volga.

M. de Plehve drove from the railway station, after his family left, to spend an hour with Gen. Bogdanovitch. He did not conceal his gloomy presentiments and even spoke as though he anticipated an early

REQUIEM SERVICE HELD.

A requiem service for M. de Plehve was held in the Ministry of the Interior this evening. It was attended by diplomats, court functionaries, officials, military and naval officers, numerous private friends and mem-

The shattered face of the Minister was covered with a veil. The coffin lay on a bier surrounded by beautiful plants and

A requiem was also sung at the scene of the outrage, which was surrounded by hastily reared hoarding. The torn street has been left intact pending a chemical examination to ascertain the nature of the explosive used. The infernal machine itself seems to have been a small tin box containing, besides the explosive, scraps of

The Official Messenger gives a list of the passers by who were wounded. It includes Cant. Tovitsinsky of the army and six men, a woman and a child.

POLICE SUPPRESSED INFORMATION.

LONDON, July 29 .- There is considerable divergence in the details of the assassination of M. de Plehve as received here, but in face of the accomplished fact they are of secondary importance. It is obvious that the police instantly shut down on every source of information, and many of the reports are the merest hearsay.

Most of them agree in declaring, not withstanding the official statement that the body was not mutilated, that both legs and written by M. de Plehve, shows that, whereas one arm were torn off and that the fact was terribly shattered. There is no confirmation of the reports that other persons were killed.

The estimates of the wounded vary from a score downward. Several arrests of suspected accomplices are reported but nothing reliable can be ascertained on this point. The identity of the prisoners, like that of the assassin, is unknown.

The assessin is alternatively stated to be speechless and dving, and as recovering and able to answer questions. He is described as being ragged, unkempt and dirty, and as wearing a railway man's uniform or cap, assumed for disguise. PRECAUTIONS FUTILE.

There does not seem to have been any slackness in the police precautions. M. de Plehve who was always accompanied by detectives, was going by train to Peterhof to make his weekly report to the Czar. His movements would be known beforehand, and all the conspirators needed was to keep a sharp lookout and take accurate According to one story the assassing

cooperated with another man, who signalled the Minister's approach, and the bomb was thrown almost simultaneously with the signal. It is another instance of the comparative

futility of police protection in the case o a hated personality doomed by desperate conspirators. Only a month ago M. de Plehve was quoted as saying to an English corre-

"My police easily control the Nilflists Every one of them is known. Now he lies blown to pieces through

DEAD MINISTER A DICTATOR.

LONDON, July 28 .- The world's greatest oppressor and liberty's bitterest enemy died to-day appropriately by an assassin's hand. That, in brief, is the view monarchical Europe takes of the murder of M. de Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior.

The truth may now be told openly. M. de Plehve for two years was the dictator of the Russian Empire. By sheer force of his Napoleonio character he reduced the Czar to a puppet and dominated every department of the Government. He established a reign of terror and ruled the unhappy land with a relentless cruelty that ought the country to the verge of ruin and revolution

His assassination has been inevitable for weeks. It was foreshadowed more than a month ago in these despatches. It speaks well for the self-restraint of his long suffering countrymen that it was so long delayed. Appeal to an Emperor who could not or would not rule was hopeless.

HIS LIFE OR THE NATION'S

No other remedy remained. It became a choice between the life of this man and the life of the nation. His fate was so certain that it was like suicide. He himself during the last days of his life knew that e was doomed and confessed it to his friends. It is a pity he did not foresee earlier the panalty of his tyranny.

It is by no means certain, however, that would have changed his policy, for even his enemies admit that he knew no such thing as fear. He was Russia's worst enemy, yet he was sincere in believing that his methods of blood and cruelty were the best

the government of which was in his hands. It is no paradox to say that the murder of De Piehve is a salutary crime, but it will not suffice to emancipate Russia. Had he spirit of courage been so dead in the land that no hand could be found to strike this blow, then, indeed, it might be feared that the empire was doomed.

HEAD OF A CONSPIRACY. De Plehve, however, was but the executive head of a conspiracy which enslaved and plundered the nation. The chief conspirators are a band of about thirty sosalled aristocrats. Will the fate of Gen Bobrikoff, late Governor General of Fin-

land, and De Piehve check their plans? It will not, it is to be foured, unless they are convinced that persistence in perse cutions will endanger their own skins. They will, however, find difficulty in procuring men of both ability and courage to play in public the part of oppressors

There is another possible hope. Will not the eyes of the misguided Czar perhaps be opened at last and will he not summon sufficient strength of character to turn out the reactionaries and thieves and place the government in the hands of men unselfish and enlightened?

EUROPE LOOKS TO DE WITTE. Europe is inclined to believe that M. de Witte is the only man who can save the situation, who can avert revolution and

preserve the dynasty. Never was Russia in such imminent peril as at the present moment. The corrupt régime now in power might succeed n creating anarchy if turned out. Anif it remains. The war in the Far Fast dwindles into insignificance compared with the terrible events which threaten near at home

CZAR MARKED FOR DEATH

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Express says that the assassination of M. de Plehve has created a panic in high official circles. The tragedy completely overshadows the disastrous events of the war. It is not merely the individual crime which appalls, but the knowledge of what it for-

The police possess clues which lead to the conclusion that de M. Plehve's murder was the result of a carefully prepared plot. The authorities are convinced that the assassination is a link in a long chain of similar crimes. It is fully realized that a new Nihilist reign of terror has been inaugurated.

The revolutionists have drawn a long list of high personages who have been condemned to death by the revolutionary committee as opportunities for their assassination occur. The Czar's name figures first on the list, which also contains the names of M. Pobieponosteff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod; Prince Ivan Obolensky, the newly appointed Governor General of Finland, and M. Bezobrasoff, the Czar's favorite, who is accused of causing the war with Japan.

PLEHVE'S PRECAUTIONS MANY. Said to Have Spent \$500,000 Yearly in Protecting His Own Person.

Special Cable Despatch to TES SUN. LONDON, July 29 .- A correspondent whom the Chronicle lately sent to report the internal unrest in Russia, writes that the assassination of M. de Plehve was ad eliberate act in a struggle which has reached an acute stage, a struggle which has been going on for the last three years between the heads of the Government and the organized

revolutionists. M. de Plehve had enjoyed long immunity. He learned how to protect himself in the struggle of twenty years ago. He never moved without a large bodyguard of police in civilian clothing. It is reported, probably with exaggeration, that he spent \$500,000 yearly in protecting his own per-

A recent report on police expenditure secret purposes, the development of societies hostile to the Government and the restlessness of students, artisans and the peasantry have since necessitated

Last year the return showed that \$715,000 was spent at home and \$90,000 abroad. But in addition to this the cost of the general Police Department and the gendarmerie rose to \$230,000, and the whole account showed a deficit of \$800,000

HAY SENDS CONDOLENCES.

Message to Lamsdorff on De Plehve's Death Regarded as Unusual.

Washington, July 28 .- Secretary Hay to-night sent to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a message expressing his condolences over he sudden and terrible death of his col-

This is regarded as an unusual procedure as it is customery to send official messages of condolence only upon the death of a sovereign or a member of the royal family.

EUROPE NOT SURPRISED Attle Sympathy for De Plehve, Although His Murder Causéd a Sensation.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 29.-Telegrams from the Continental capitals show that the assasination of M. de Plehve has caused a uniersal sensation, which, however, is not ncreased by surprise.

Even in France, where the least severe view is openly taken of her ally's murdered Minister and the crime is condemned s abhorrent, it is pointed out by the sedate Temps that two methods were open to M. de Plehve to deal with Russia's internal disease, that is, to suppress the cause or suppress the symptoms-in other words,

iberalism or repression. In Berlin, where also the news created an immense sensation, it is not a sensation of sympathetic indignation. Platitudinous condemnation of the deed is accompanied by outspoken exposition of the cause and effect. A large section of German opinion has been moved to indignation by the recent assistance given the Russian secret police hounding political refugees in Germany by the Prussian Government, culminating in the trial of some of the victims at Koenigs berg on the very morning of M. de

Plehve's murder. The eminent Professor Delbrueck pubished an eloquent protest against the Prussian Government's cooperation with Russia in these measures, in which he said hat Russia was not a civilized country. Political assassination in Russia and the rest of Europe are two totally different

things. When despotism assumes absolutely intolerable forms, or a system of violence becomes so terrible as to violate all the laws of humanity, murder appears to be the last resource for the salvation, or at least the vengeance, of mankind. All classes of society in Russia are associated with such murders, from the court which organizes palace revolutions and assassinates Emperors to the Nihilists, who kill Governors

and Ministers BERLIN. July 28.-The press comment on the assassination of Plehve are not sympathetic. They agree that one can be means of controlling the mighty empire appalled, but het surprised, at the fercible

death of this main pillar of the reactionary Hope is expressed that Russian states men will now adopt European ways of ruling the empire, which is the only means to avoid a terrible crisis that might shake the

throne. It is pointed out that the use of a bomb preves the existence of a conspiracy, because a single man would be unable manufacture such an article.

CASSINI HEARS THE NEWS.

He Was De Plehve's Friend-Doesn'

Anticipate Trouble in Russia BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28 .- Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, who has his summer headquarters here, received a lengthy despatch from St. Petersburg to-night telling him of the seassination of M. de Plehve. When seen to-night by a representative of The Sun he said that there was nothing in his private despatch which had not been covered by the news despatches.

The Russian embassy, which is located in a house that is none too big for the vast amount of business that is transacted there nowadays, was a hive of industry to-night. The cipher from the Russian capital did not get here until 9 o'clock and it kept the secre taries busy for some time transcribing it.

The attachés as well as the Ambassador showed signs of emotion. M. de Plehve was a personal friend of Count Cassini. The Ambassador paid a high tribute to the ability of the dead Minister. He did not think that the killing was part of a deep laid plot and believed that the assassing archy is equally likely to come speedily tion would not accomplish much in the way of stirring up feeling in the interior of Russia, but rather that it would lead to a general outburst of patriotism, for the Count believes there are no more patriotle people in the world then his own. Count Cassini made the following statement:

"By the death of De Plehve Russia loses one of her ablest, most capable and carnest officials. He was a man of the highest integrity and moral rectitude. I knew De Plehve personally, and had the highest regard for him. The blow is a severe one, coming as it does at a time when the Government is especially busy, but the upon obtaining any sympathy for their contemptible crime they will be much mistaken. The people of Russia, who are intensely patriotic, will be drawn closer than ever to the Government by this unexpected outrage.

THINK IT WILL HELP JAPS. Washington Inclined to Take That View of the Assassination

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The State De partment to-day received a despatch from Spencer Eddy, United States Chargé at St. Petersburg, reporting the assassination of the Minister of the Interior at 10 o'clock this morning. This despatch was received from Consul

General Watts: *Plebve assassinated this morning Others also killed and wounded. Bomb

explosion. No disturbances." Authorities here have for some time been inclined to believe that Russia had retained the flower of her army at home in preparation for probable internal disturbances and had sent untrained and untried troops int the field.

This circumstance may have aided materially in the successes achieved by the Japanese land forces, and it is considered that the assassination of the Minister of he Interior, and further and more serious nternal dissension which may possibly follow, will contribute to the continu advantage of the Jananese

DE PLEHVE WIDELY HATED. Jews Blamed Him for Kishineff, Pole Called Him Traiter to His Race.

Of all those high in power in Russia and strong in influence with the Emperor Nicholas there probably was none who was more cordially detested than was Wistscheslay Konstantinovitch de Plehve. His enemies were not confined to any one particular political, social or racial group in the empire. They were widely diffused-scattered through many such groups.

The Jews in particular hated him. The identified him with the ultra form of antisemitism. They flatly accused him of being the unseen power behind the horrible Kishineff massacres of 1903. If he did not actually bring about that savage outbreak many Jews fully believe that he secretly instigated it.

The accusation that M. de Plehve uses his great authority to shield the perpetrators of this atrocity and condone their offence was not confined to the Jews alone It was generally charged by the press of Europe that the entire attitude of the Min ister of the Interior suggested covert sympathy with the deed at Kishineff and with the motive behind the deed.

The Poles hated him because, being largely of Polish extraction himself, he had for years identified himself with a zealous execution of Russian repressive measures in Poland. It is related of him that he was even active in stripping of their property the Polish friends of his youth through whose financial aid he got the education that made possible his rise to that power which he used so remorse lessly. Among the Poles he was regarded as a species of turncoat who had betrayed his countrymen and his country in order to win favor with a depotism that was oppressing both.

If he was loathed by the Poles he was no less execrated by the Finns. The same relentless and harsh measures which he had applied in keeping the Polanders in mortal dread of Russian authority he had applied with equal, if not even greater, severity to the recently absorbed territory of Finland. Still another group that held M. de Plehve in strong dislike was the student element, the element from which he himself had emerged from obscurity to such

vast power that in the latter days of his life he was frequently referred to as the man behind the throne of all the Russias He had persecuted the student agitators for reform with a persistence and ingenuity more suggestive of mediaval days than of the twentieth century.

FEARED ASSASSINATION.

None knew better than De Plehve him self how intense was the hatred his reactionary career had excited. He went in hourly danger of assassination, and was perfectly well aware of the fact. He took every precaution he could take, short of constant interment, to protect himself. He never drove through th streets save at a swift pace, and in a carriage the least calculated to attract attention Access to his person was only a degree or two less difficult than access to the person of the Czar himself. Yet with all these precautions he knew

how insecure he actually was. His pred-

ecessor as Minister of the Interior, Sipia-

guinne, guarded himself with almos

equally jealous vigilance. Yet Sipiaguinne Bridge, where a special train was waiting Bridge, where a special train was waiting to take them to Coney Island.

In the afternoon they were entertained at Dreamland, where they saw the shows and shot the chutes. They went to the Manhattan Beach Hotel for dinner and afterward took in the performance of "The Bunaways at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. was shot down and killed in broad daylight only a few months over two years ago. A student named Balschaneff got access to Sipiaguinne under some plausible pretense, handed him a document, and while the unsuspecting Minister was glanping over it,

Still more recently, only a few days ago, in fact, there had occurred the assassination of the Russian Governor of Finland, Bobrikoff, and the Finnish hatred of Bobrikoff was not a whit more intense than was the Finnish hatred of De Plehve. If Bobrikoff had been remorseless in inflicting on the Finns the harsh Russian laws of repression and oppression, in so doing he was only following the instructions of his immediate superior, the head of the Department of the

Interior. Assassination, in a word, has been in the air all about the fatal Russian Minister of the Interior for months past and finally his hour struck as it has struck for so many of Russia's potentates, princes and bureaucratio petty sovereigns.

KILLED AS WAS ALEXANDER II. The assassination of De Plehve is in many respects strikingly similar to that of the Emperor Alexander II., which tool place on March 13, 1881, less than four months before President Garfield was shot down by Guiteau. The similarity beween these two Russian assassinations is so strong that it is impossible to escape the suspicion that the murderers of De Plehve studied very carefully the crime of the

Emperor's murderers. Repeated attempts had recently been made on the life of the Czar. Only a short time before, a portion of the Winter Palace had been blown up as the result of one of the most audacious and desperate conspiracies known even to the annals of Russia. Practically the Russian Emperor was a prisoner, surrounded constantly by either a wall of stone and mortar or by a wall of armed bodyguards. He rarely ventured out and when he did so it was only to drive at a furious pace through the streets, with a retinue of mounted guards clattering before, behind and on

ooth sides of his carriage. DE PLEHVE GUARDED CLOSELY.

In this particular the case is precisely parallel with that of De Plehve, save that n De Plehve's case the guards were detectives instead of soldiers, and were mounted on bicycles instead of horses. There was no way to get at the Czar or the Minister assassins will find that if they counted of the Interior with any reasonable certainty of success save by a bomb, the explosive qualities of which were powerful enough to spread a zone of death and utter annihilation over a wide area around the spot where it struck. There was small chance of hitting either Emperor or Minister with a pistol or rifle bullet. half concealed as they were in their fast moving carriage.

The Czar, at the time he was killed, had been induced-at the risk of his life, as he probably very well knew-to attend a military ceremony in connection with one of the distinguished Russian regiments. On the way back he stopped at the palace of a relative for luncheon. In getting to his own palace there was a choice of two roads, and, as it afterward was shown, the Nihilists had a death trap for him on both routes.

He selected the route along the Catherine Canal. A bomb was thrown so inaceurately that it fell behind the imperial carriage, wounding two Cossacks. Had the Emperor driven on he would have escaped. He insisted on getting out and seeing to the wounded men, and this genrous impulse cost him his life. A second bomb fell at his feet as he alighted on the pavement. The explosion tore off both his legs below the kneed.

The bombs in both cases were thrown from windows, the only difference being that only one bomb was necessary in De Plehve's case, the aim with which it was thrown being deadly in its accuracy.

The other assassinations of rulers and those high in office which have followed those of the Czar and President Garfield. in 1881, are those of President Carnot of France, stabbed to death in Lyons, June 24, 1894; the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, stabbed to death in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1898; King Humbert of Italy, shot by the Russia and England that would be likely anarchist, Bresci, at Mouza, just four years ago to-day: the Governor of Finland and De Plehve's predecessor above mentioned, the Governor of Warsaw, in 1903, and the Vice-Governor of Elizabethpol, M. Andrieff. which occurred a week ago last Tuesday.

HIS CAREER LARGELY OFFICIAL. Outside of his official life the career De Plehve presents little of interest He was born in Poland, in 1838, the son of a poor nobleman. He then became the protegé of a wealthy Polish noble. He went Moscow, where he was educated for the law. and was appointed assistant to the pro-

curator of the Moscow courts. He was plodding, persistent and of strong but not brilliant mentality. He early developed a capacity for intrigue as well as hard work. He became Imperial Counsel of the courts of Warsaw and there began the unrelenting warfare against his own Polish fellow countrymen which won him much applause in the world of Russian bureaucracy and much hatred in Poland. He won the attention and the regard of the Emperor Alexander II., and after the assassination of that monarch distinguished himself in the prosecution of the assassins.

In this prosecution he ran amuck, terrorizing right and left, until it seemed as though the days of mediaval Russia had returned. He filled prisons and started a pitiable procession of highly educated men and women on the road to Siberia.

In 1901 he was Secretary of State for Finance, and on the death of Sipiaguinne was made Secretary of the Interior, where in spite of the bitter hatreds he had inspired, he continued to enjoy the confidence of the Czar, over whom he was reputed to have much influence.

Pope Sends His Condolences Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 28.-The Pope, on being told of the murderof M. de Plehve, exelsimed: The unfortunate man! Let us pray. His Holiness has ordered a message ex-pressing his deepest condolences to be for-warded to St. Petersburg.

JAPS CHARGE TREACHERY. Accuse Russians of Violating Japanes Flag in Fight With Takushan Army. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Tokio, July 28 .- The commander of the Takushan army reports that on Friday afernoon he surrounded three Russian bat-alions near the Panling road. The Russians retreated north, leaving fourteen killed. Three Russians were captured. The Japan-ese casualties were thirty killed and It is charged that the Russians violated the

Japanese flag, under which they took a Japanese position at the beginning of the fight CONSTITUTION MAKERS' TRIP. see Coney Island and Then Are Entertained

at Manhattan Beach. The members of the Constitutional Con-

vention of 1894, who are celebrating in this city the tenth anniversary of its meetings met in the Governors' room of the City Hal met in the Governors' room of the City Hall yesterday. After seeing the paintings and historical relice they went to the Brooklyn

RUSSIA YIELDS TO ENGLAND.

PROMISES TO WITHDRAW HER SHIPS FROM RED SEA.

Balfour Announces in Commons That Malacea Incident Is Closed, but Case of Knight Commander Is Still Open -Russia May Disavow Officers' Acts.

Special Cable Despatches to TRE SUN. LONDON, July 28 .- In the House of Com nons to-day Premier Balfour said that the acute stage of the affair growing out of the Red Sea incidents had passed and that Russia would withdraw the ships of the volunteer fleet. "I have very little to add." said Mr. Bal-

four, "to what is common property.

The House will remember that the Malacca was seized by a steamer of the Russian volunteer fleet which issued from the Black Sea. We took the strongest possible exception to that course, on the ground that no belligerent vessel could issue from the Black Sea, and, in our judgment, the volunteer ships had either no right to issue or no right to act as warships.

"Russia has met us-I won't say on the general principle-but, regarding this paricular incident, it was impossible to stop the Malacca before she reached Algiers but now she is released. Russia assuring us that if the volunteer ships make any further captures, before orders can reach hem, these captures shall be regarded as not having occurred

RUSSIA WILL WITHDRAW SHIPS. "We have received assurances that the volunteer ships will be withdrawn from he Red Sea. [Hear! Hear!]

"I have little doubt that Russia will have no further desire to use them as cruisers. As regards these ships, therefore, the conroversy has passed out of the acute stage. won't say that we are in agreement with Russia on the general principle, but we do not anticipate any practical violation of the views we very strongly hold.

"There are, I am sorry to say, other questions, unconnected with these incidents which must give rise to some discussion and cause some anxiety. We hold it not proper that, on the authority of the Captain of a cruiser, goods alleged to be contraband should be taken from a merchant ship.

"We have earnestly pressed our views on the Russian Government, and we have strong impression that when the case is brought-as it has been brought by usbefore the Russian Government, they will give such orders as will prevent a recurrence f unfortunate incidents of this character.

WHAT NEUTRAL SHIPS SHOULD DO.

"I don't know that there is anything else that I need say on the international aspect of this question; but perhaps the House will allow me to say, on a matter in which we are directly concerned, that I can't help thinking there is misapprehension-I won't say in this House, but outside—as to the duties incumbent on belligerents. I have so far stated what I believe to be those duties and obligations, but there are also duties incumbent on neutrals, which must be borne in mind by the ship owners of this country. "It is undoubtedly the duty of the captain

of a neutral ship to stop when he is summoned to do so by a belligerent, and immediately to allow his papers, without difficulty, to be examined. That is one obligation on neutrals upon which we systematically, consistently and determinedly nsisted when we were in the position of belligerent, and it would not do for us to indulge in any attempt to minimize it. [Cheers.]

KNIGHT COMMANDER CASE NOT SETTLED. Answering Mr. Walter Rundman, Mr. Balfour said that the question of compen sation in the case of the steamship Knight Commander, sunk by the Russian Vladi vostok squadron, was still left open. Mr. James Keir Hardie asked whether

in the event of a question arising between

to the Hague Tribunal Mr. Balfour replied: "The honorable member need not suspect the Government of any desire recklessly to plunge this country into hostilities. I should be travelling beyond my functions were I say what

cases are or are not of a character that

should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal intil the cases arise."

NO RIGHT TO SINK SHIPS. In the House of Lords the Marquis of anedowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made, in reference to the destruction of the Knight Commander, a statement similar to that made by Premier Balfour in the House of Commons. He said that upon no sypothesis of international law could a neutral vessel, even if her cargo contained contraband, be sunk on the mere flat of a commander of a ship of war and without eference to a properly constituted prize

The Marquis said he therefore did not think the Russian Government would hesiate to disavow the action of their servant. The Cabinet met again to-day, and Sir Robert B. Finlay, the Attorney-General. was again in attendance.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's St. Petersburg correspondent says he has been officially informed that the Russian Government has given a comparatively satisfactory assurance to England that the question of the sinking of the British steamship Knight Commander will be amicably settled. This statement was made by the Foreign Office at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DISAPPROVES. BERLIN, July 28 .- THE SUN'S correspondent learns from an official source that the Russian Government disapproves of the action of the Russian officers in capturing and sinking neutral ships, which they did without instructions.

English and German complaints have

een treated with equal good will. No consequences are expected, Germany and England recognizing the desire of the Russian Government to avoid any violation of the fixed rules of international law. PARIS, July 28 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien says that in consequence of a threat of reprisal

made by the British Government the steam-

ship St. Petersburg of the Russian volun-

teer fleet has hauled down her St. Andrew's flag and has hoisted the Russian commercial RUSSIANS HOLD EUROPEANS. Part of Knight Commander's Crew Prison

ers on the Cruiser Gromobol.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 28.-The owners of the Knight Commander received information to-day that the European members of the crew are prisoners on board the Russian cruiser Gromoboi, one of the ships of the Vladivostok squadron.

RUSSIA WANTS GERMANY'S AID To Maintain Peace in Poland if Russian

Garrison is Sent to Far East. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 28.-According Reichsbote, the sudden recall by telegraph of Ge. von Einem, Prussian Minister of

quiry which Russia addressed to German sking whether she might rely upon Ger many's assistance in the event of a rebellion

NAVAL BATTLE OFF JAPANS Heavy Firing Heard From the Sea Since Wednesday Night.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 29 .- A despatch to the Telegraph from Tokio says that the police station at Shimoda, Province of Idsu, reported at midday Thursday that heavy cannonading had been heard at sea since

10 o'clock the night before. TORIO. July 28.-The British battleship Ocean and three destroyers are expected at Yokohama. They were ordered on July 28 to leave Hong Kong and pro-

ceed to Yokahama. The Russian Vladivostok squadron was reported at noon to-day off the coast of Awa province, 300 miles southwest of Yokohama and at the eastern entrance of the Inland Sea.

WE ARE WAITING ON RUSSIA.

Reply to Arabia Protest Not Expected for Some Days-Ardova Case Closed.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- A period of diplomatic inactivity has succeeded the prompt measures taken by the State Departmen yesterday when it made formal represen tations to the Russian Government as result of the protest filed with the Department by the Portland Flour Milling Company, the owner of the cargo of the Hamburg-American liner Arabia, captured by he Russian Vladivostok squadron some lavs ago.

No protest has been received by the De partment from the agents or owners of the eargo of the British steamship Knight Commander, sunk by the Vladivostok squadron off the Idzu Peninsula and consequently nothing has been done in that case.

The Department officials do not expect

reply to the representations made with

regard to the Arabia for some days at least. n view of the fact that no information has been received at the Department or by the Portland company, relative to the Arabia. since the seizure of that vessel, it is believed that the Russian squadron and its prize are now on their way to a Russian port. The State Department officials are fully prepared to act in the case of the Knight commander and the representations which will be made to Russia when a formal protest has been received at the Departmen from the owners or agents of the cargo will be somewhat more decided than those already sent in the case of the Arabia The case against the Russian Govern-

ment is considered to be strong and clearly Spencer Eddy, United States Chargé 'Affaires at St. Petersburg, informed the State Department by telegraph to-day that the British steamer Ardova, having on board 250 tons of gunpowder and other supplies consigned to the Philippine Government at Manila, had been released two days ago. The Ardova case is now considered as practically a closed incident.

RUSSIA GETTING CONTRABAND. Steamers Out of Scattle May Transfer Ammunitien to Vladivostok.

SEATTLE, July 28. The movements of the Northwestern Commercial Company, closely allied to the Northeastern Siberian Company, have been watched since the opening of hostilities in the Orient. The nanaging director in both companies is on officially intimate terms with the Czar's Government, and members of the Russian

nobility are interested in both concerns. The company's boats are running to Nome and Siberia, and it is known they

Russia. Rumors have been current that the boat carried not only contraband of war, but even arms and ammunition for the Russians to be transferred to vessels bound for Vladivostok. The Olympia, sailing to-day. carries a big cargo of explosives said to

be for Nome.

THE ATTACK ON TASCHICHAO. Three Days Desperate Fighting, in Which the Russians Were Steadily Beaten Back.

Special Cable Despatch to TEE SUN Tokio, July 28 .- Gen. Oku reports that on Saturday morning he occupied a position about three miles south of Tangiehe. The Russians' main camp lay five miles along the heights, extending east and west at right angles to the railway, seven miles southeast of Tashichao. They were strongly intrenched. Their main strength was on Taiping, the highest hill in the vicinity, and five miles northwest of Tangiehe, while

the main body of Russian cavairy was fully eight miles to the west of Changitun. All day Saturday the Japanese deployed ong the hills immediately north and east of Kaiping. Two Russian batteries on the hills near the Kaiping road harassed the

Early Sunday morning a general advance began, and at 9 o'clock the Japanese occu pied a bluff 200 feet high facing the Russian main camp, a mile and a half distant.

The centre meanwhile faced a continue bombardment. It was so heavy that it is stimated a hundred guns were employed. The ground was exceedingly difficult, and the advance was checked, but the Japanese held their position until dusk. The two armies bivouacked within shouting distance of each other. It was ascertained that the Russian force consisted of five divisions and sixteen batteries.

Two divisions attempting a flank move ment along the Haicheng road on the west were engaged and repulsed. The cannonad ing ceased at dark.

At 10 o'clock Sunday evening the Japane right surrounded the Russian left, and the east slope of Taiping Hill was occupied At midnight the Japanese assaulted and took the second Russian main position on an eminence south of Taiping Hill, the Russians retreating toward Tashichao. The Japan ese casualties during the two days fight ing were 800 killed and wounded.

The army, following up its success of Sunday night, bombarded the Russians at Taschichao on Monday. They made but a feeble reply. At 6 in the morning the Japanese assaulted the Russian centre and the Russians broke. They were pursued north of Taschichao, which, with Duichiatun, was burning furiously.

The Russian trenches were just south of Taschichao and extended east and west nine miles, with batteries and auxiliary defences.

Jap Administrator for Newchwang. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Newchwano, July 28.—Major Takayama has been appointed Administrator here. He has issued a notification that the town He has issued a notuceaton that and port are in control of the Japanese, and that life and property will be protected. Mr. Gilchrist, an American, who was deputy commissiner of customs, has been ap-

War, from his vacation, was due to an in- STANDS PRE-EMINENT AND SUPREME.

in Poland resulting from the withdrawal of the Russian garrisons in that province for service in the Far East. Martin & Russian & Russi Vermouth.

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PRESIDENT BACK AT WORK

LEAVES OYSTER BAY FOR THREE WEEKS IN WASHINGTON.

rs. Roosevelt and Two Sons Accompany Him—To Return to Sagamore Hill to Stay Until Oct. 1—Mounted Police Escort the Party Across New York.

President Roosevelt left Oyster Bay resterday morning for Washington, where he will be for three weeks attending personally to campaign matters and routine executive business. At the end of that time he will return to Oyster Bay and remain until Oct. 1.

About two hundred of the townspeople were at the railroad station to see him off when his special train left Oyster Bay at 10:30 o'clock. There was some cheering and a good deal of handshaking. The President's face and hands were brown with tan and he looked in every way as though he had made the most of his vacation.

"I never felt better in my life. I had a splendid vacation," he said in reply to in-

quiries from the townspeople. With the President on the train, besides his executive staff of clerks and stenographers and the Secret Service agents, were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice, Secretary Loeb and the oldest of the President's sons, Theodore and Kermit, and two young Oyster Bay boy friends of theirs.

The President and his party arrived at Long Island City a little before 11:30 o'clock, the run from Oyster Bay having been made without stop. A squad of Long Island City police were at the station to meet the party. There were also several men from the Detective Bureau in Mulberry street and six or seven Secret Service agents.

A crowd at the station waved their hats, hands and handerkchiefs at the President, but there was no noise. his executive staff of clerks and stenogra-

hands and handerkchiefs at the President, but there was no noise.

The President, with Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Loeb, entered an open carriage at the exit of the station, but Miss Alice and the others in the party walked to the ferry entrance. A special ferryboat was put at the service of the President and his party. Other carriages were waiting at the Thirty-fourth street side of the river and there also the President's guard was reenforced by eight mounted policemen. Flanked by the men on horses and followed by the Secret Service agents and detectives.

Flanked by the men on horses and followed by the Secret Service agents and detectives, the carriage containing Mr. Roosevelt and his wife and Mr. Loeb, with seven or eight other carriages close behind, proceeded across town through Thirty-fourth street, down Fifth avenue and through Twenty-third street to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry. The people along the streets had their attention attracted by the clatter of the horses' hoofs and the appearance of the mounted cops, and the President was kept busy lifting his hat in acknowledgment of the greetings. Mrs. Roosevelt, with Miss Alice, left the party on Fifth avenue near Thirty-second street, but Mrs. Roosevelt came to Jersey City later in time to go on to Washington with the President. Miss Alice went back to Oyster Bay.

The President was cheered loudly by a crowd of workmen as his carriage left the ferry in Jersey City. There was a wait of almost an hour in Jersey City, and in that time Police Commissioner McAdoo paid his respects to the President. The President's party controlled the controlled to the president of the president o

dent's party, occupying two special cars attached to a regular train, left Jersey City at 1:14 o'clock. Washington, July 28.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes and the members of the White House office staff, arrived in Washington from Oyster Bay to-night at 6:15 o'clock. The President's carriage was in waiting at the Presi-sylvania station, and Mr. Roosevelt, after shaking hands with the

sylvania station, and Mr. Roosevelt, after shaking hands with the engineer and fireman of the engine which hauled his train over the last part of the route, was driven immediately to the White House.

The trip from New York was made without any important incident. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a private car attached to the regular train, and the other members of his party travelled in a special buffet car. Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont came to Washington on the same train. At Jersey City the Senator thought he would like to visit the President, and he started to enter the private car, but admittance was refused by several policemen, who didn't know him and who declined to believe that he was a Senator. Mr. Proctor passed on to one of the parior cars in front, and he did not see the President during the trip.

At Philadelphia a photographer espied the President through the car window eating a huge piece of watermelon. The camera man levelled his machine, but he was shooed away by a Secret Service officer before he could press the button.

There was a small crowd at the station in Washington when the President arrived, and the people gave Mr. Roosevelt a cheer as he passed to his carriage. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt dined alone at the Whitel House. There were no callers during the

dent during the trip.

At Philadelphia a photographer espied

use. There were no callers during the vening. ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR. Yokohama Hears That Fighting Began

in Earnest There on Tuesday. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR LONDON, July 29 .- A despatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama states that a genera attack on Port Author began Tuesday. Tokio, July 28.-Reports from Port Arthur state that there are continual fogs

cover of them Russian gunboats steal out of the harboran dharass the Japanese troops that are besieging the fortress. The Japanese destroyers drive them

CHEPOO, July 28 .- Chinese who arrived

except in the middle of the day. Under

ere to-day from Port Arthur say that three arge Russian ships left the harbor there a short time ago. They do not know their names and cannot describe them. A Russian officer arrived here Wednesday ommissioned by Gen. Stoessel, the commander at Port Arthur, to buy steel to be used at the Port Arthur dockyard. He

leclares that the defenders are sanguine of holding the fortress. Port of Yingkow Open to Neutrals. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Tokio, July 28.—It is announced that he port of Yingkow is now open to neutral

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